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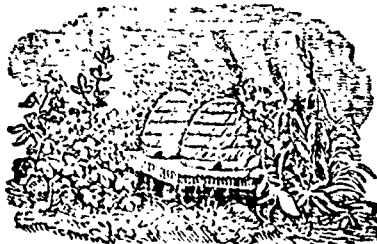
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VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT'R 26, 1836.

NUMBER XXIII.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

And delivered in Town at the low price of 12s. 6d. per annum, if paid in advance, but 15s. if paid at the end of the year;—payments made within three months after receiving the first Paper considered in advance; whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s. 6d. additional will be charged for postage.

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CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, pr bushel	2s 6d.	Hay	80s a 90s
Boards, pine, pr M	50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1	22s 6d a 25s
" hemlock -	30s a 40s	Lamb	3d
Beef, pr lb	2d a 2 1/2d	Mackarel	none
Butter, -	1s a 1 1/2d	Mutton	pr lb 2 1/2d
Cheese, N S -	5d a 6d	Oatmeal	prwt 20s
Coals, at Mines, pr cul	13	Oats	none
" shipped on board	14 1/2	Pork	pr lb 4 1/2d a 5d
" at wharf (Pictou)	16	Potatoes	1s 6d
Coke	16	Salt	pr hhd 10s a 11s
Codfish pr Qil	14s a 15s	Salmon, fresh	2s
Eggs pr doz	7d	Shingles pr M	7s a 10s
Flour, N S pr cw	20s a 25s	Tallow	pr lb 7d a 8d
" Am's F, pr bbl	none	Turpms	pr bush 1s 6d.
		Wood	pr cord 12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	14s a 15s	Herrings, No 1	18s
Boards, pine, M	60s a 70s	"	2 none
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" Quebec prime	50s	"	2 30s
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	"	3 20s
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Coals, Pic o',	none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	28s	" Quebec	none
Coffee	1s 1d.	" Nova Scotia	90s a 100
Corn, Indian	5s	Potatoes	2s
Flour Am sup	50s	Sugar, good,	50 a 60s
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DR. KIRKWOOD

HAVING returned from Canada, again offers his services to his old friends, and the public generally, of Pictou and its vicinity; and hopes to deserve a continuance of their favour.

Residence at Mrs. Davison's.

N. B. Advice to the poor gratis.

[Pictou, 21st September, 1836.]

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FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.

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October 5, 1836.

INDIAN Corn MEAL, in barrels of 106 lbs each, for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE. 32th October.

From the Kai-kerbocker.

THE ESCAPE.

A TALE OF THE SEA.

"List, ye land-men all to me!"

THE morning broke hazily upon the Atlantic, with a fresh breeze from the eastward, attended by frequent squalls and light rain. The sea had assumed that dead red color which always attests the absence of the sun; and a dark curtain of clouds that were slowly heaving up to windward, threatened an interval of heavy weather before the close of the day. About an hundred miles from that part of the coast of South America situated between the Brazil Shoals and Capo Frio, a large and beautiful ship was dashing along under a press of canvas. She had the wind abeam, and every thing that the weather would allow was packed below and aloft. On her quarter deck, a group, consisting of the passengers and officers of the ship, had collected to observe a strange sail, which since daylight had been discovered two or three points forward of the beam.

'Give me the glass,' said a stout, good-looking, middle aged man, whose countenance betrayed, or more properly indicated a fondness for glasses, and whose authoritative tone at once christened him skipper. Taking the proffered instrument, he adjusted it at the proper focus, and commenced studying the stranger, whose hull, by the aid of the telescope, was but just visible, as she rose upon the crest of the waves.

'Ho's edging away for us,' muttered Captain Bangem, 'just going a pull of his weather braces: devilish suspicious looking craft, too.'

'A guineaman, from the coast, perhaps, said Sky-sail.'

'The fellow thinks it's getting too black to windward for all his duck,' resumed the captain; 'he's reefing his foretopsail and we must follow suit.'

Passing the glass to a sailor at his elbow, he took up the trumpet, and looking at the mouth piece for a moment, applied it to his lips, and gave the order to take in the studding sails, royals, and flying jib—When this movement had been executed, Bangem again thundered forth:

'Man the top-gallant clew-lines—clear away the sheets—clew up—man the topsail reef tackles and buntlines—clear away the bowlines—round the braces—settle away the halliards—clew down, haul out the reef tackles, and up the buntlines—trice up the tho booms—lay out, and take in the second reef!

The over ready seamen sprang upon the yards, and extending themselves along either extremity, caught up and secured to the spur the canvas contained between the first and second reef bands. When all three of the topsails were reefed, the yards wore mast-headed and the Niagara once more freshened her speed through the water.

In the mean time the stranger was fast coming down and so rapidly had she overhauled the Niagara, that those on board the latter were able to distinguish her build and rig with the naked eye. She was a long, low clipper schooner, with spars that seemed much too taunt and spare for the little hull cut of which they rose. Captain Bangem had been watching her for some moments with the utmost interest,

when, turning to Sky-sail, he ordered him to hoist the ensign, 'Now,' said he, 'we'll see what bunting that fellow wears.—Ah, there it goes! the stars and stripes' A rolling billow of smoke rose from the bow of the schooner, and the report of a gun thundered along the breeze.

'Man the weather main-braces—clear away the bowlines—put the helm down—ease off the jib sheet!' shouted Bangem; and in another moment the Niagara was lying to, with the maintopsail to the mast. The skipper again resumed the spyglass; but scarcely had he raised it to his eye, when relinquishing it to another, he seized the trumpet, and in a voice that betrayed unusual excitement he sang out, 'haul aft the jib sheet! hard up, hard up!'

'Hard up!' answered the man at the wheel, and the obedient ship fell rapidly off before the wind.

'Lay aft the braces!' said Bangman, 'meet her now, my boy!'

'She's got the lee helm,' was the immediate reply.

'Steady as you go—steady eo.'

The sudden report of a gun told how the stranger had received this manoeuvre: and when the smoke rolled off to leeward, the American ensign was no longer at his peak. Before the Niagara had been kept away, she was running along with the wind abeam; the stranger was on his weather bow, and heading so as to near her at each moment, and eventually cut her off; but now the former had assumed the same position with regard to the wind as the latter, and both vessels were running with the breeze sharp on the quarter. There were but few questions asked on board the Niagara: the unlooked for deviation from her proper course, and the subsequent manœuvres of the schooner, at once told the real or suspected character of the vessel in chase; and the passengers gathered about the taffrail, regarding with a fearful silence the little object of their fears, that came down clambering and cutting the waves, like some angry monster of the deep after its retreating prey.

'Gentlemen,' said Bangem, it would be superfluous for me to tell you the character of that vessel; you all know it, and you all know what mercy to expect, if we fall into their hands. A stern chase is a long chase, and as the Niagara sails better with the wind well aft, I have given her her faster point; we are now heading for the coast of South America, and must keep out of his clutches as long as we can. If Providence does not send us deliverance in the mean time, why, it is better to perish on the reefs, than die by the hands of the butchers.'

Another gun from the pirate boomed over the water, but the shot fell harmlessly astern of the Niagara. 'Ay, blaze away, you vagabond!' muttered an old veteran, who was assisting in running out of a stern port the only gun on board—'every shot you heave is four fathoms off your log.'

'If it were eight hours later, we might be able to give her the slip during the night,' said Bangem; but if we continue to move along at this rate we shall be high and dry on the coast of Brazil, before the sun goes down.'

Still the schooner kept overhauling the ship, but his advantage was not now as perceptible as before; every thing held out the prospect of a long chase:

but so intently was the stranger bent on gaining her he sent aloft and set his top gallant sail, although the wind was blowing a perfect gale, and shortly afterwards, men were seen on his topsail yard turning out the reefs.

As soon as Bangem perceived this, he gave the order to turn both reefs out of the topsails, and get the starboard fore-topmast-studding-sail ready for setting. In a few moments, an additional quantity of canvas was spread along the booms of the Niagara, and the gullant vessel rushed like some wild levathan through the rolling sea, dashing as do its angry waters, and leaving broad streaks of boiling foam behind.

'Give him a round shot, Skysail,' said Bangem: we must try and cripple him, or it's all over with us.'

'Ay, ay, sir,' muttered the tar, as he squinted along the sight, and elevated the gun for a long shot, the match was applied, and away sped the iron.

'Well done, old 'un!' shouted Skysail, as the splinters flew from the bulwarks of the pirate.

'Try it again, my hearty!' continued Bangem, 'give him a stand of grape along with it this time.'

The schooner yawed and fired, but again its shot fell harmless alongside the chase.

'There go his stic'n'sail booms,' said the mate, as two delicate spars glided out, as if by magic, from either extremity of his topsail yard; while in another moment a sheet of light canvass arose and was extended on either side of his belling topsail. The pursuer had gained considerable on the chase the last half hour; and Bangem who stood watching her progress with the eye of an eagle, now got down from the horse block, and gave the order to set the starboard lower and all the top gallant stic'n'sails. The seamen exchanged glances in amazement, but it was only for a moment; and the next beheld them in different parts of the rigging, making preparation to hoop an additional pile of canvas upon the spars of the trembling ship. 'Haul, rig out, and hoist away!' but scarcely had the halyards been belayed, when snap went the boom of the top gallant and yard of the lower studding sail. 'Lower away—haul down!' shouted Bangem; make those sails up afresh, point the spare booms, and get them ready for setting again.'

The two vessels continued to fly rapidly towards the coast of Brazil, and the pirate still continued to gain on the chase, although he yawed and fired at an interval of every half hour. Had the Niagara hauled her wind on either tack, she would have soon become the prey of the schooner, as she sailed faster with the wind abeam. Bangem accordingly thought it much better to keep her nearly before the breeze as the pursuer would then have to deviate from his course to bring his guns to bear and consequently deaden at intervals his advance, as an escape was now almost hopeless. The cutlasses and fire-arms were got up on the quarter-deck, and every preparation made by the passengers and crew of the vessel for a desperate defence. There were in all about twenty fighting men on board of the ship, and judging by the masses that thickened the schooner's deck, she must have had five times that number.

For two hours longer the chase was kept up, and at the expiration of that time the pirate was within about three quarters of a mile. Bangem had drawn his men up, and exhorted them to stand by him like Americans in the approaching conflict, when he was interrupted by a heavy crash, and the mizen topmast, top-gallant mast and all, went by the board.

'Aves and knives here!' shouted he, at the top of his voice: 'cut men, cut!—sit yourselves, my liches!—the villain is coming down like a race horse.'

Instantly the lanyards and stays were severed, or carried away, the braces and bowlines unrove, and the wreck floating far astern; but the speed of the Niagara was by this accident considerably lessened, and the schooner, perceiving her advantage, put down her helm, and threw a raking broadside among the rigging and spars of the unfortunate vessel. At the moment the cry of 'Breakers!' was heard from the forecabin, and an exclamation of horror burst from every lip—but one. There was death on every hand and the forms that peopled the decks of the Niagara stood as mute as statues, enveloped in the silent stupor of despair.

'Where away?' asked Bangem; and the cool self-possession of that voice seemed to mock the dangers by which they were surrounded.

'Right ahead!' replied the look out, 'and on both bows.'

'True,' missed the commander, bending his eye in the given direction; 'you may hear them roar above the howling of the wind and waves, even at this distance.'

'Shall I bring her by the wind, sir?' asked the steersman.

'No!' was the stern and determined reply, and another volley of iron crashed along the sides of the Niagara. Scarcely had the pirate missed the chase, that the danger ahead remained to him undiscovered. The day was unaccountably dark and cloudy, and the

smoke rolling to leeward, perhaps screened the reef from his view. However, he saw it not, and now came rushing down upon the crippled ship, confident of his superiority.

'Eace the helm down?' said Bangem, in a voice that was heard above every thing beside; 'lash him there!—and if we perish, the bloodhounds shall keep us company. Hard up again!'

The obedient craft once more fell off before the wind, and roled onward toward the breakers, which roared and foamed not more than half a mile in advance, dragging in her wake the light built schooner, like some giant spirit of death, urging an ignomious being to the shades of darkness. A howl of frenzy that broke from the deck of the corsair, told that they had for the first time become acquainted with the peril that awaited them; and twenty oar forms sprung out upon the bowsprit, armed with axes, and knives, to free themselves from the hold of the ship.

'Now, my lads, give it to the bloodhounds; shout-ed Bangem.

A volley was the reply, and every soul without the schooner's cut water perished; as many more sprang to take their places, but again the fire from the Niagara's quarter-deck, swept them away like chaff before the wind of heaven.

In the meantime, both vessels were rushing madly toward the reef; they were not a hundred yards from the breakers, and both parties ceased hostilities to gaze on the foaming waters and iron rocks that in another moment threatened to dash them into eternity. Hope had left every bosom; the pirates no longer endeavored to separate themselves from the Niagara, but stood pale and trembling, waiting with horror to pay the last dark forfeit of their lives. Both vessels were now within the influence of the reef; the long, heavy rollers, in conjunction with the wind, were driving them rapidly upon the rocks, when the schooner's bowsprit, shrouds, bobstays and all gave way; the liberated vessel swung round and struck, while the Niagara, forged by the ledge, unscathed! The next billow dashed the pirate higher upon the reef, where she washed from view by the roaring and foaming seas that broke over her devoted hull. The crash of her falling spars, was then heard, and the shrieks and wailings of the drowning wretches rose for one moment, above the thunder of the surf; but it was only for a moment; and they were lost forever. When the Niagara passed the cluster of rocks upon which the schooner went to pieces, she was hurled along in the very centre of the principal reef, where the eddies and currents rendered her totally unmanagable. She no longer obeyed her helm, but drifted along a disabled thing, at the sport of the wind and waves, the sea roaring the while like thunder around her, and the spray breaking in dense masses over her.

There was ten minutes of apiling anxiety during which every one expected to feel her strike against the rocks; yet for ten minutes more she continued to drift through them in safety. The centre and principal ledge was passed, and she began to fall off before the wind. A beam of hope lighted up the countenance of Bangem. He sprang upon the bulwarks, and cast one quick, searching glance at the sea around him.

'Starboard a little!' cried he.

'Starboard a little,' answered the man at the wheel.

'Steady so, wretcher.'

'Meet her it is, sir,' was the reply.

For five minutes more she flew through the intricacies of the reef, without deviation.

'Port! port!—give her the port helm, quick!' shouted Bangem.

'She's got it all sir' was the response; and the gallant ship glided by the last rock that threatened her destruction, and passed safely into the still water between the reef and the main.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

[From the Novascotian, Oct. 18]

GENERAL ELECTION. — By the Provincial Statute 22 Geo. 3, C. 10, it is enacted that each Assembly shall continue for seven years, unless sooner dissolved by the Executive, the period to be computed from the day appointed for their first meeting in the writ of summons. But the practice has been to dissolve after the sixth session, that the local Government, and those interested in its corruption or abuse, might not be annoyed by the desperate efforts to please the constituency, which it is presumed that dying Assemblies—in order to cover other omissions or offences—might be tempted to make. In conformity with ancient usage, therefore, had these Bills been cut of the way,

there would have been good ground to expect a dissolution this summer; particularly as, during the past winter, the House, awaking a little from the subservient somnolency of the previous four or five sessions, began to exhibit some symptoms of restlessness and opposition which the Executive would not be slow to perceive.

But to have dissolved the House while some of these Bills were before the Privy Council in England, would have been either to shut the Counties they were intended to affect, out of their operations for the next seven years, or to have rendered a new Election necessary when they came from home. From the uncertainty—the tardiness—of all movements at the Colonial office; from the delays which have attended the final sanction of Bills from time to time, there were good grounds to suspect that the Executive might not be in a position to dissolve the Assembly, until it was too late in the season for a General Election to be held. The doubt arising from old experience of official delays, has kept down, in some of the Counties, the excitement which usually precedes a dissolution. In others again, the Constituencies, and their Candidates, balancing the probabilities in favour of a contest, have been preparing for it by the preliminary steps of canvass and nomination. The event has shown that neither had a great deal of odds to give—or can claim much praise, or be subjected to much blame, for what they have omitted or have done. Another month, and the last Proclamation would have been issued—and scarcely time sufficient left to admit of the necessary forms. As it is, there will be but a brief space for the writs to issue, and the Elections to be held, before the weather becomes so cold and unpleasant as to make it extremely disagreeable for freeholders who have any distance to go, to leave their homes. But the Bills have arrived—there is sufficient time—the duty of the Executive is clear and distinct—and maugre the Proclamation in last Wednesday's Gazette, (which some do think was intended to mislead, that the people might be taken, as much as possible, by surprise,*) the House will be dissolved, and a General Election held forthwith.

This will, we have good reason to believe, be felt as an important announcement in every part of the Province. In all ordinary times, where there are no peculiar circumstances to render it deeply interesting, a general election, as it concerns the re-construction of the most important branch of the Government, and affords the opportunity of rewarding, according to their deserts, a body of public servants entrusted with extensive powers for good or evil ought to be, and is, an event of vast importance. It is one in which every good and independent man should be prepared to take his share. If he neglects it, he falls short of his duty to himself and to his family—to the state—and to those Members, who having fairly and honourably represented him, to the best of their ability, have a claim to have him pass upon their general conduct, by the record of his opinion upon the Poll Books. But in ordinary times it is invested with a character of great interest, and imposes heavy responsibilities, at a period like the present—when it is a question between the abatement or the continuance of several great social and political nuisances—between cheap and responsible government and gross extravagance and corrup-

*The Packet arrived on Wednesday morning. There was abundance of time to have called a Council, if that were necessary—and the country might as well have had another week's Notice, or the chance of another week of good weather, as not. But, of course, it is of much less consequence that thirty thousand people should wade miles through the snow, than that 10 old gentlemen, living within a few rods of each other, should be assembled in haste.

tion—between the fair division of representative and executive power among all classes, and the dominion of a particular profession—between an equal and just distribution of the patronage of the country, and the fostering of a particular portion of the people—to the injury of the whole—then a General Election becomes a matter of almost vital consequence, and renders indifference and neglect of duty no ordinary crimes.

During our years that we have conducted it, THE NOVA SCOTIA has been principally devoted to arousing the attention of the people to certain defects in the machinery, and gross abuses in the working, of their public Institutions. Without boring the country by tedious repetition, we have endeavoured to seize all fitting occasions to lay before them such facts and reasoning as would furnish materials for thought and reflection—create a virtuous and enlightened public sentiment—and eventually produce a harvest of reform.

We were in hopes that the last Assembly, from the spirit and ability manifested in the closing Session of the previous House, and the exciting circumstance under which a great majority of the Members were re-elected, would have been prepared to have carried out many of those measures, which, six years ago, were sanctioned by the general sentiment of the country. But, we are sorry to say, that on important questions, that Body fell far short of the wishes of its constituents; and that, by many other of its acts, they were grossly misrepresented. Indeed, as respects many of the more important improvements to which the attention of the people had been turned, and upon which a great majority of them had long since made up their minds, we are no better off than we were; while as regards others, we are in a worse condition than we were then.

The opportunity for revision and reconstruction of the Assembly—for the expression of public sentiment through the constitutional channels—has again arrived, and the day of the electors is plain. If they are unwilling that the Province shall be married to a scale and irresponsibility for seven years more, now is the time to “forbid the bans”—or else they may “hereafter hold their peace.” It is of little use to spend seven years in fault finding and acrimonious criticism, if they will not spend seven days in securing a House that shall truly represent them. The country has had ample time for deliberation—abundant materials by which to decide—the period for reflection is past—the moment for action has come.

We shall return to this subject next week, and hope that the country will display a spirit and unanimity, which shall show that the Press has not labored in vain.

HALIFAX, Oct. 19.
BANK.—The Hon. Samuel Conard, William A. Black, James McNab, Alex. Stewart, and S. Binney, Esquires, have been appointed Directors for the Branch of the British North American Bank at this place; and we understand the Institution will go into operation in a few months.—*Journal.*

St. John, N. B. Oct. 18
MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday morning, a son of Mr. H. P. Whitney, Saint John-street, of about five years of age, who had been left a few minutes sitting on a chair by the fire side, in a room by himself, Mrs. W. having gone down stairs to open the shop, by some means caught fire by his clothes, and when discovered was nearly enveloped in flame. He was so severely burned, particularly about the breast, head, and arms, that he expired on Thursday morning, about 2 o'clock. Mr. W. was, we understand, absent from Saint John, on business.—*City Gazette.*

MIRAMICHI, October 18.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.—Two melancholy accidents, accompanied with the loss of life, we are concerned to say, have occurred in the course of the week:

On Tuesday last, *Catharine Gillis*, a young girl of 11 years, daughter of Mr. Gillis, farmer, in Napan, was out digging potatoes, and being cold, she went to warm herself at a fire which had been kindled under a stump in the field, when her clothes ignited. She immediately ran towards a house situate at a short distance, but before reaching it, she was enveloped in flames, and burnt in such a dreadful manner, as to cause her death on the following day.

The other happened on Friday evening last, at the steam Mill, in Chatham. As *Michael McAvoy*, a labourer, employed on the premises, was standing on the frame in connexion with one of the Circular saws, lighting a lamp, it slid from under him, and he unfortunately fell across the saw, which was revolving at the time, and he received a most dreadful wound on the back—reaching from his left shoulder to his right hip. His left foot was also nearly dissevered. He died about noon the following day. The deceased was a sober, industrious man, much respected by his employers and fellow-labourers, and has left a widow and three small children. An inquest was held on the body before Jno M. Johnson, Esquire, Coroner, when a verdict of accidental Death was returned.—*Gleaner.*

[From the Montreal Gazette.]

William L. Stone, Esq. Editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, having visited this city a few days ago, the opportunity was taken of that gentleman to visit the interior of the Hotel Dieu Nunnery, with a view of testing the truth of Miss Monk's “*Awful Disclosures.*” We are happy to hear that this task he readily accepted, and in the company of Mrs. Stone, Mr. Frothingham of this city, and another gentleman and lady, from the United States, made a most minute and careful examination of the whole of that building, from the garret to the cellar. He was freely allowed to inspect every room, by the ladies of the institution, and it is with pleasure we state, that though he entered within its walls somewhat inclined to believe in many of Mrs. Monk's statements, he now expresses his firm conviction of the utter falsehood of that abandoned female. Mr. Stone personally requested the company of the Rev. Mr. Carey, of this city, a correspondent of the bigotted faction in New York who patronise and support the gentle Maria; but the Rev. gentleman, who has on previous occasions complained that he could not get an entrance into the Nunnery, declined, for reasons best known to himself to take advantage of the opportunity offered freely to him.

The general estimation in which the talents and character of Mr. Stone are held throughout the American Union, induces us to think that his opinion will be listened to with much attention by his numerous readers, and we conceive that he owes it to the cause of justice and truth, to lose no time in making known the result of his examination of the Hotel Dieu Nunnery. This call upon his leisure moments, we hope he will not decline.

MONTREAL, September 23.

Complaints of the failure of the wheat crops are very general not only in this Province, but also in many parts of the neighbouring States. As a consequence, flour and bread stuffs are extravagantly high which must bear heavily on the poorer classes. It is to be hoped the importation of Foreign grain will reduce the price in some degree. The potatoe crop has been much injured by the fall frosts.



“CAPE BRETON.”

Captain THOMAS GRAHAM,

LEAVES the Mining Company's Wharf at Pictou every Thursday evening after the arrival of the mail from Halifax, for Charlotte Town and Miramichi, leaves Charlotte Town every Friday morning, and returns to Pictou calling at Charlotte Town, leaving Miramichi every Monday morning,—and will take such

FREIGHT

from these places as may offer, at the following

RATES:

FROM PICTOU TO CHARLOTTE TOWN.

Cabin Passengers,	- - -	12s each,
Steerage do.	- - -	6s “
Horses,	- - -	20s “
Gigs and Wagons,	- - -	10s “
Goods, per barrel, bulk,	- - -	1s 3d.

CHARLOTTE TOWN TO MIRAMICHI.

Cabin Passengers,	- - -	20s each,
Steerage do.	- - -	10s “
Horses,	- - -	20s “
Cattle,	- - -	18s per head,
Sheep and Pigs,	- - -	2s each,
Goods, per barrel, bulk,	- - -	1s 3d
Wagons and Carriages,	- - -	12s each,

PICTOU TO MIRAMICHI.

Cabin Passengers,	- - -	30s each,
Steerage do.	- - -	15s “
Horses,	- - -	25s “
Cattle,	- - -	22s 6d pr head,
Sheep and Pigs,	- - -	2s 6d each,
Gigs and Wagons,	- - -	15s “
Goods, per barrel, bulk,	- - -	1s 6d.

Passengers found on paying for their meals.

No person allowed to smoke in the cabin or steerage.

Pictou, July 20, 1836. ff

CORDAGE, PITCH, TAR, and OAKUM, for sale by ROSS & PIRAIROSE. 12th October.

JOHN O'GROAT'S INN.

THIS conveniently and beautifully situated accommodation for the public, has been recently fitted up and neatly furnished, by the subscriber, in the most comfortable manner. It has hitherto been known as the “*Ten Mile Inn.*” that being its distance from the town of Pictou;—and its present occupier, in giving it a new designation, is confident in assuring travellers that even between the far famed “*John O'Groat's* and *Maiden Kirk*” there will not be found a house of entertainment wherein greater exertions are made for the accommodation of wayfarers. Private rooms are prepared for family parties, and for gentlemen sportsmen, who may feel disposed to fish the fine stream of the West River, which passes close by the Inn, or range the adjoining woods for game. The best description of Stabling is provided, and every convenience suited for such an Establishment can always be had at such moderate charges as will, upon trial, induce the traveller who has once visited the “*John O'Groat's Inn*” to repeat his call should he have future occasions of requiring the subscriber's services.

His friends in the District are respectfully informed that

Dinners, &c. &c. & all kinds of Entertainment, are in readiness for them whenever he may be honored with their patronage.

August, 1836. GEORGE CRAIG.

COLCHESTER HOTEL.

THE subscriber begs leave to Notify his friends in the town and country, and the travelling community generally, that he has fitted up in the neatest manner, and opened a house of entertainment, opposite the Episcopal Church in Truro, where, from the pleasant situation, the extent of the accommodation, which the house affords, the convenience arising to travellers out of the Coach and Post Offices being annexed to the establishment, together with the knowledge he possesses of the business, and his unwearied assiduity to administer to the comforts of those who may favour him with a call, induces him to solicit public patronage.

JOSEPH R. DODSON.

Truro, 1st June, 1836.

N B Good stabling and the best provender, on the most reasonable terms. r-11

AGRICULTURAL.

MARL.

'Nothing is nourishment for a vegetable but what enters into the permanent composition of a vegetable.' Man is enjoined to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. He finds the most noble mentements to duty scattered around him, and he is very seldom disappointed in obtaining the rewards, competence and health, which industry promises to her votaries. But I have another remark to make as to the food of vegetables. How scrupulously careful is the farmer of his grain, hay, and roots, which are destined to nourish and fatten his animals; and yet how thoughtless and inattentive as to the food of his plants! Vegetable and animal substances are suffered to waste in his fields and yards, unnumbered of the havoc which the rains, winds, and sun, are daily making upon them—while a moiety of his fertilizing materials, the urine of his stock, is altogether lost. He will not suffer the flocks of his neighbours to rob his own of their food; yet he sees, with but feeble efforts to prevent it, his plants plundered by pestiferous weeds of the food which is essential to their health and vigour.

To find the composition of marl, pour a few ounces of diluted muriatic acid into a Florence flask; place them in a scale, and let them be balanced: then reduce a few ounces of dry marl into powder; and let this powder be carefully and gradually thrown into the flask, until after repeated additions, no farther effervescence is perceived. Let the remainder of the powdered marl be weighed, by which the quantity projected will be known. Let the balance be then restored. The difference of weight between the quantity projected and that requisite to restore the balance, will show the weight of air lost during effervescence. (That air proceeds from the calcareous earth alone, which contains forty four per cent of this carbonic acid air. Suppose five hundred grains of marl lose forty four grains by the escape of air, then that marl contained one hundred grains, or one fifth of its whole weight, of limestone.) If the loss amount to twenty or twenty-five per cent of the quantity of marl projected, the marl assayed is calcareous marl, or marl rich in calcareous earth. Clayey marls, or those in which the argillaceous ingredient prevails, lose only eight or ten per cent. of their weight by this treatment, and sandy marls about the same proportion. The presence of much argillaceous earth may be judged by drying the marl, after being washed with spirit of salt, when it will harden and form a brick.

To determine with still greater precision the quantity of calcareous earth in marl, let the solution in muriatic acid be filtered and mixed with a solution of carbonate of potash, till no farther precipitation appear. Let the sediment subside; wash it well with water; lay it on a filter previously weighed, and dry it. The weight of the dry mass will show how much carbonate of lime the quantity of marl submitted to experiment contained. See *Kirwan on Manures*.

The quantity necessary to be used, varies according to the nature of the soil; but the utmost caution is requisite, because if too large a portion be scattered on the land, it cannot be easily removed, and if too little be employed, the deficiency may be readily supplied. On sandy, gravelly or light soils, it will be advisable to spread as much as will form a thick coat, in order to bind and stiffen the ground. But, of what ever nature the land may be, the most judicious cultivators recommend such a portion to be laid on it, as will form a thin coat over the whole surface.

The proper season for marling is the summer; as this kind of manure is then perfectly dry, and not only lighter, but also more easily reduced to a powder—Marl, however, may be advantageously spread during the winter frosts; as in the latter season there are few opportunities of performing other labours of the field.

Previously to marling, the land ought to be diligently cleared from all weeds, and rendered level—both with the brake and the common harrow, so that the marl may be equally spread on the surface, where it should be sowed to be during the winter. In the month of February, March, or April, and in dry weather, it will be proper to draw a bush harrow, well weighted, over the land, that the marl may be uniformly distributed; but, as this manure is very ponderous, and sinks to the bottom of the furrow, if injudiciously ploughed in, it has been suggested to turn it into an *ebb furrow* for the last crop: during the growth of the latter, the marl will incorporate with and become part of the soil, from which it does not readily separate. So permanent, indeed, are its fertilizing properties, that if land be properly marled, it will continue arable for the space of twelve or fourteen years; and, for pasture, during a much longer period.

A good artificial marl may be prepared by mixing equal quantities of pure clay and lime, in alternate layers, so as to form a heap, which should be exposed

to the winter frost: this compound is well calculated for light lands; but if the soil be strong and heavy, it will be necessary to substitute loam and sand for the clay. Such compositions may be usefully employed where marl is not easily procured; as they will amply repay the labour bestowed on mixing them, being little inferior to the genuine calcareous earth.—*Domestic Encyclopedia*.

An English writer on agriculture observes that 'whoever finds marl finds a mine of great value. It is one of the best and most general manures in nature; proper for all soils, and particularly so for clay.' It is usually found under moss or peat, in low sunken lands, and especially nigh the sea or large rivers. It has been sometimes discovered by ant hills, as those insects bring up small pieces of shells from their holes.

PROSPECTUS

Of a Work about to be Published, entitled

A GUIDE TO TOWN OFFICERS,

SHEWING

THEIR APPOINTMENT, DUTIES, LIABILITIES AND PRIVILEGES,

According to the Laws of the Province.

BY DANIEL DICKSON.

One Volume, about 200 pages. Price to subscribers 5s.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS embraces the Appointment, Duties, Liabilities, Emoluments and Privileges, of Overseers, Assessors, Collectors, Surveyors, Inspectors, and all other Town Officers who are annually appointed; with appropriate remarks upon each.

* * Agents to this Paper, and such others as we may send Copies of the Prospectus to, are requested to solicit Subscribers to the above Work, and forward them with the least possible delay, as the number of Copies will be regulated by the amount of Subscribers.

Having promised in our last number to give a few specimens of this Work, along with the prospectus, that the public may be enabled to form some idea of its merits, we have selected the following passages.

Under the title "Constables," after showing their duties and powers in keeping the peace, apprehending criminals, &c., to shew that they are the proper Officers to execute the warrants of Justices on all occasions, it contains the following Section:

"Our Provincial Legislature, in order to further the ends of justice, to maintain the good order of society, and to promote the prosperity of the Province, has found it necessary, in a great variety of instances, to enact Laws, requiring some things to be done, and forbidding others; and to enforce obedience to these Laws by imposing fines upon offenders. These fines are in most cases to be recovered before Justices of the Peace, who are authorized, on conviction of an offender, and failure in payment of the penalty prescribed, to issue their Warrant of Distress to levy the amount on his goods and chattels, and although the statutes seldom mention to whom such warrants are to be directed, or by whom executed, the Constables are nevertheless the proper officers for that purpose, and bound to execute these and all other lawful warrants of Justice when required, which if they neglect or refuse to do, they may be fined as in other cases of neglect of duty."

Under the title of "Assessors of Poor Rates," in showing their duty relative to making the Assessment, after quoting the Law on that subject, followed by explanatory remarks, it continues:

"The Assessors should be careful not to assess any property within the Township, unless there is some person resident within it, who is liable pay the rate, and from whom it can be legally collected. It is not the property, but the Inhabitants of the township,

in proportion to their known estate, that the Assessors of Poor Rates are directed to assess. Now, it sometimes happens that a man lives in one township and has property situated in others; he must, therefore, be assessed, for the whole of such property in the township where he resides, and not in any other.

"There are also certain classes of Inhabitants, such as clerks, servants, and apprentices, who generally possess only that species of personal property which the law does not contemplate as rateable; they ought not, therefore, to be assessed for such property. Most of the deficiencies which so frequently occur in the poor fund, are owing to an indiscriminate assessment both of real and personal property; the collection of which is afterwards found to be impracticable."

Again, under the title of "Collectors of Poor Rates," these remarks follow the Sections of the Act regulating the collection of Poor Rates:

"From these four sections of the Act, it plainly appears, that when any person assessed for Poor Rates, after being duly requested, neglects or refuses to pay the amount, on any pretence whatever, the Collector must proceed to enforce the payment of it, by applying to some Justice of the Peace for a Warrant of Distress to levy for the amount; and that he has nothing to do with the right any person has to be exempted from paying such tax, or the proportion in which he has been assessed. These are questions for the consideration of the Sessions, to which the party may afterwards appeal. but in the mean time, it is the Collector's duty to enforce the payment; and if he neglects to do so beyond the time limited, he makes himself liable to the penalty.

"The Justice who may be applied to for a Warrant, should not grant it until the Collector has made Oath of the refusal to pay, and until the person so refusing has been first summoned to appear before him and shew cause why the Warrant should not be issued; because, on the summons, the party may shew sufficient reason to the Justice why it should not; as, for instance, that he has already paid the assessment; or that he is not the person assessed; or, that he was never requested to pay, and is willing to do so; or, otherwise a Collector, out of private resentment, or some other improper motive, might sell a person's goods without a sufficient cause. Besides, a Warrant of Distress is in the nature of an Execution; and it is an invariable maxim of the English Law that no man shall be punished before having an opportunity of being heard. See 6 Term Rep. 198—4, Burns J. 152.

PICTOU SABBATH SCHOOL.

It must be gratifying to the friends and supporters of this Institution to be informed, that since the publication of its last annual Report in February 1835, there has been an average attendance of 175 scholars, who are divided into twenty classes, with as many teachers, of whom twelve are male and eight female. Attached to it there are 350 vols. of well selected religious publications, which are in weekly circulation; and there is reason to believe that these books are carefully perused by many of the pupils, as also by parents. Through the continued liberality of Town members, and donors, the committee will be enabled in the course of another year, to make an addition of fifty or sixty volumes to the library, which perhaps will render it one of the most valuable of the kind in this Province. There are also in use among the junior classes, eight sets of the "YOUTH'S COMPANION," which are eagerly sought after, and well read.

From the amount of instruction thus imparted, together with the exertions of the the teachers while in school, much permanent benefit is to be expected. The rapid increase of our youthful population urgently demands corresponding diligence on the part of the instruc-

tors, as also the steady and active co-operation of parents, in this great work of benevolence. But it is constantly a source of regret as well as discouragement to teachers, that parents are scarcely ever found to visit the school. Were they occasionally to inspect its state, although only for a short time, and thus show that they really felt that interest in its prosperity which they ought, this could not fail to have a beneficial influence both on teachers and pupils. It would impart to both new vigor, and secure more abundant success. To receive countenance too, in this form, is no more than what both have a right to expect. Nor is this all; besides encouragement of this description, every truly christian parent will feel it to be his imperative duty (and he will perform it often and cheerfully) to offer his supplications to God in behalf of his children, and the youth at large. It is by diligence and prayer that His blessing is to be obtained. Of this also let teachers be mindful.

One of the evils of which teachers have just reason to complain, is, irregular attendance, especially among the boys. While this obstructs individual progress, it is apt at the same time to derange the exercises, and impede the improvement of the whole class. It is the business of Parents to do all in their power to prevent this. The Sabbath School has proved of immense advantage in this town, and it ought to be the care of all, that the kind of instruction it secures be continued and extended among us. How unhappy is it, that as respects Sabbath School teaching, the failure throughout the country is so great. Are there no benevolent and pious individuals to be found here and there, who will revive the system. Deplorable is the prospect where the youth are allowed to grow up without religious instruction, and proper principle.

SUPERINTENDANT.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT
From February 1835, to October 1836.

	£	s.	d.
To balance due Treasurer	0	16	7
Paid Books from J. Dawson and others	13	1	4
Remitted to Glasgow for Books sent in 1834	9	10	3
Paid for Youth's Companion	1	10	0
Paid for ringing Bell	1	0	0
Paid Postages	0	2	4
Paid for printing directions to Scholars	0	7	6
	£26	8	0
By Cash for Books sold	4	10	9
Cash Collection at An. Sermon	5	14	6
Cash, Member's contributions per Mr. Ferguson	6	13	6
Cash, Donation by W. A. Black and son	0	10	0
Cash, Donation by J. Duffus, Esq.	0	5	0
Cash, sale of second hand Books	4	8	10
Cash, Scholars' contributions	1	5	2
Cash, Donation of G. Smith, Esq.	1	10	0
Balance due Treasurer	1	10	3
	£26	8	0

R. Dawson, Treasurer.

Pictou, Oct. 22d, 1836.

THE SUBSCRIBER

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and water Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c
Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists may be had at his shop. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JAMES D. B. FRASER,
September 21. if Druggist.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late
JAMES SKINNER, M. D.
now deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law; and all persons in any manner indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to
KEN JNO. McKENZIE, } Execu
JOHN HOLMES, } tors.
Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of
DONALD McDONALD, (Glenco),
late of Scots Hill, in the District of Pictou, now deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law, and all persons that are in any manner indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment
KEN JNO. McKENZIE, } Execu
PETER CRERAR, } tors.
Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late
ANGUS McKAY,
of the East River of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
WILLIAM SUTHERLAND, } Exrs.
DONALD McKAY, }
Sept'r 7, 1836. m-m

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late
MARTIN McDONALD, SENIOR,
of Knoydart, in the Upper District of the County of Sydney, deceased, are requested to render the same within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted unto said estate are desired to make immediate payment to
ALEXANDER McDONALD, } Admrs.
JOHN McDONALD, }
Upper District, County of Sydney,
21st July, 1836. if

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late
HUGH DENOON, Esq.,
of Pictou, will please present the same duly attested to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.
CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r.
JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.
Pictou, 22d April, 1836. if

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of
ROBERT BROWN,
Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'r's.
THOMAS McCOUL, }
4th November, 1835. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late
JESSEY LOGIE,
of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen Calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, at Halifax.
PETER DONALDSON,
18th April, 1836. Administrator

LANDING

From Brig **COMMERCE**, Captain DIXON, from Newcastle, and for sale by the subscriber:
CHAIN CABLES, 1-2, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1 1-4 inches; **ANCHORS**, suited for wood, and with iron stocks, from 1 to 13 cwt.; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.
6th September, 1836. if **GEORGE SMITH.**

ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen comprising the travelling Community, and the public in general, that through the solicitations of a number of his friends, he has taken the

ESTABLISHMENT

well known as the
ROYAL OAK HOTEL,
and fitted up the same in a style of neat and commodious arrangement, with a view to continue its usefulness in the line as formerly.

Disposed to afford comfort and accommodation to such as may favor him with their countenance, he asks of a generous public that share of patronage which he will by attention, endeavor to deserve.

WILLIAM ADAMSON.

Pictou, August 3d, 1836. if ps6

PUBLIC MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a public Meeting of the Freeholders of the Township of Egerton, will be held on the first Monday of November next, being the 7th day of the month, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. at CURSHOLM'S INN, New Glasgow; to provide for the support of the Poor of said Township, for the present year; and all Constables are hereby notified and required to give notice 10 days previous to the day of said Meeting, to the said Freeholders residing within the limits of said township, to attend at said time and place, for the purpose above mentioned; at which time also the several Assessors and Collectors who shall be deemed necessary will be appointed.
JAS. FRASER, Jr } Overseers
JAS. McGREGOR } of Poor.

New-Glasgow, Oct. 17, 1836.

EASTERN STAGE COACH.

THE Subscriber begs leave to Notify the Public, that from and after MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, the Coaches will as usual, leave Halifax and Pictou *Three Times in each week.* The Pictou Coach will start at 6 o'clock on the Mornings of *Monday, Wednesday and Friday,* in each Week, and arrive in Halifax on the following Days at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Halifax Coach will start on the Mornings of *Monday and Friday* at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Pictou next day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. On *Wednesdays* the Coach will leave at the usual hour, (3 o'clock, P. M.) and stop all night at Hill's Inn.

By this arrangement the Public will perceive, that every attention is paid to the comforts of Passengers, while the utmost dispatch is afforded in travelling between the Metropolis and the Eastern parts of the Province.

The Establishment does not hold itself responsible for Parcels containing Money, Silk, or any other valuable commodity over Forty shillings, unless the person booking such an article acquaints the Agent that the parcel so booked contains valuables to a greater amount; and in that case the Fare will be greater.

No smoking allowed in the Coaches under the penalty of the offender forfeiting his seat.

All passengers to be taken up and set down at the office of the Agent.

All fares to be paid for at the time of booking, and no passenger will be considered as having engaged or having any claim to a seat, until the money is paid.

F A R E S .

From Halifax to Truro	£1 0 6
" do. to Pictou	1 10 0
" Pictou to Truro,	0 12 0
" do. to Halifax,	1 10 0

WAY-PASSENGERS, Five-pence per Mile.

Each passenger is allowed to carry 28 lbs weight. No parcel charged less than six-pence; parcels under 20lbs, 3d per lb— if over 20lbs and under 40lbs, 2 1-2 per lb, and over 40lbs, 2d per lb. Band-boxes, and light cumbersome packages charged by bulk

JOHN ROSS.

AGENTS—In Pictou, Mr J D B Fraser. Truro, Mr J M Ross. Halifax, Mr Joseph G Ross.
Pictou, April 20, 1836

J. JOHNSTON,

In addition to his former STOCK, has received FROM LONDON,
**A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
PIPES, FLUTES, AND OCTAVES,**
which he offers for sale very low for castl.
Pictou, August 3. if

LATEST DATES.

From the Halifax Times of the 15th inst.

The brig Acadia arrived from Boston this afternoon, as our paper was going to press. She brings London dates via New York, to Sept. 13, and Liverpool to the 16th. The organization of the French Ministry was not completed. Marshal Saut had declined the appointment of War Minister, and no substitute had been named. Count Mole had not entered on the duties of his office, being confined to bed by illness. The aspect of Spanish affairs was not improved. On the contrary, there were indications of greater violence in the insurrectionary party, and insubordination in the army.

A considerable degree of apprehension prevailed in London upon the money market. It was a subject of much discussion. Great complaints were made at the proceedings of the Bank of England. The British funds were heavy. Consols were lower than they had been for some months. They opened on the 14th for money at 89 1/8 and closed at 89 7/8. For account they left off at 89 1/8 a 1-4.

The Emperor of Russia had determined not to attend the Coronation at Prague, but would be represented by the Grand Duke Michael.

The Manchester Musical Festival commenced on the 12th. There were nearly 400 musical performers present. The number of auditors on the 14th, morning and evening, at the Church, were 2500 to 3000, and the theatre was crowded to overflowing. The receipts to the 14th were £13,000.

The entire force under Lopez of 2000, had surrendered at discretion after a conflict, to the Carlist chief Gomez, at Guadajara.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

Letters and papers from Madrid to the 2d inst. have been received. On the 30th ult. the inhabitants of the Capital were greatly alarmed by a report of the arrival of the Carlist Chief, Gomez, at Gandaxara, within 30 miles of Madrid. Intelligence was soon after received that the troops under Brigadier General Lopez, fell in with the rebels under Gomez, between Toriga and Jaque, and were defeated, with the loss of 500 men. Other accounts shew the loss to be exaggerated.

Isurutz, the late Spanish Premier, having contrived to escape from Madrid with a false passport, and in disguise, has arrived at Falmouth in the Govern't. Packet from Lisbon.

THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT'R 26, 1836.

THE HALIFAX PAPERS furnish us with a few days later intelligence from Europe, which we have copied. It is of little interest.

THE ELECTION.

FARMERS—Your calling is the most ancient, the most honourable in existence,—and in other countries the application of Science, has elevated the cultivator of the soil to that high standing in society, to which he is so fully entitled; but while so many of you deny yourselves and your children the advantages of a liberal education, and remain ignorant of the vast and many modern improvements in Agriculture and its implements, and the practical application of Chemistry to your useful art, neither the renown of antiquity nor the reputed honour of your calling, will secure for you the political standing in the community you ought to possess.

The Lawyer, the merchant, and even the mechanic, will all shoot ahead of you and monopolize for themselves and their off-pring, the Legislative and every other place of honour and emolument in the country; thus not all—these men care little about your best interests, and when once the heat of Election is over the fine promises they had then made will vanish in thin air.—While you have deprived yourselves of a seat in the Councils of your country, those to whom you have entrusted them will, from jealousy, studiously leave you and your occupation to languish in obscurity; the result of the last fifteen years' Legislation bears ample testimony to this fact. We do not mean

to insinuate that there is not among yourselves, as well as among the other classes we have named, men worthy to be entrusted as your Representatives; what we say is, that such men are few in number, and it requires no ordinary discrimination to discover them. For your guidance in this inquiry, we would observe, that if you cannot depend on their being firmly resolved, to see a more liberal and judicious application of the Provincial Revenue to the purposes of Education, Communication, Agriculture, and the Fisheries, and less to the Judiciary; if they are the noted leaders of parties, or if they would lose sight of your interests for personal aggrandizement, they are men with whom you should have nothing to do.

We like those men best for our Public Servants who are void of political jealousy—who view the people of the Province as one great Family—who, while they look to the especial welfare of their own constituents, never lose sight of the general good of the whole.—The Annapolis Petition of last year, against the Division of the County of Halifax, afforded a fine specimen of our local jealousies, and must have excited the risibility of the Colonial Secretary, while it reminded him of the great importance of preserving the balance of power in Nova Scotia. Men of such contracted sentiments as these are utterly unworthy to preside over the destinies of their country.

Some time ago we dropped a hint that it would be a wise step, so soon as it became certain that an Election would take place, to call a public Meeting of the Freeholders, by requisition to the Sheriff, for the purpose of animating such persons as they thought would best discharge their duty; we are still of the same opinion, although we find that some gentlemen differ from us. The time has now arrived for carrying this measure into effect, if the Freeholders are of our opinion regard to its expediency. The reasons why we recommend this course are twofold—namely, that the cool and deliberate choice of the Freeholders is likely to secure the best men, and for the purpose of avoiding such disorderly scenes as occurred at last Election, which we are sure no good member of society would wish to see renewed in 1836.

If such a Meeting be held, we would remind those who attend, that it may be converted into either good or evil; they should come prepared to show nothing but friendly feelings to one another. The two great parties into which the community is split, may easily agree on two County Members, one from each. This will decide the principal business of the Meeting; and if the Freeholders of the Township of Pictou cannot amicably agree in the nomination of a Member, which certainly would be most desirable, as a contest at the hustings would thus be avoided; they can, as a last resort, agree on two nominations.

Our readers will perceive our anxiety that, for the credit of Pictou, good feelings be maintained in the approaching Election, and if possible all contest avoided, as we feel confident that this line of policy alone is calculated to promote the public good. Unprincipled men never rear their heads so high, as when public sentiment is in a feverish state.

PICTOU SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY SOCIETY—On Wednesday the 3th instant, the annual meeting of this society was held at the library room; and, the usual routine of business being concluded, the state of the society was taken into consideration. On examination it was found that the Library contained upwards of 600 volumes of books, with only fifty one subscribers. This society was organized for the purpose of producing and encouraging a taste for science and literature; and, as it combines in its selections both the useful and the amusing, it is well calculated to afford much both of instruction and rational entertainment. It has been in existence about thirteen years; and the advantage already experienced is a source of great gratification to its founders.

To become and continue a member of this society, it is necessary to pay the moderate sum of 16s. as an

try money, and the subsequent annual charge of 8s. The facilities of access which are thus afforded render it imperative on the members of this community, to seek the amusement and instruction which this library affords. We profess to be an advocate for public libraries in general; but, from an inspection of the books of this, we may be permitted to say that it deserves our warmest recommendation to almost every variety of literary taste.

For the purpose of increasing the number of books, and rendering the Institution still more useful, Messrs John Patterson, John W. Harris, and Robert Dawson, were appointed a committee to solicit subscribers; and we are certain that every person friendly to the general diffusion of knowledge, will give this society every encouragement and support.

Persons wishing to become Members have an opportunity of inspecting the Library and its regulations, every Tuesday and Friday evening, between the hours of five and seven o'clock.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—The Committee have arranged that the Lectures with which they have been furnished, shall be delivered in the following order:

November 2d. Opening Lecture of Mr Blackadar, "On the Science of Botany."

Nov. 9. Mr James D. B. Fraser, "Introductory Lecture to a short Course of Chemistry."—Remainder to be delivered at stated intervals during the session.

Nov. 16. Mr George A. Blanchard, "On the Prevention of Crime."

Nov. 23d. The Rev. Charles Elliot, "On the Attachments of our Country, or the 'Natalis Solum' of the Ancients."

Nov. 30th. Mr. Jno. Stiles, "On Mechanics."

Dec. 7th. Dr. Martin, "On Pneumatics."

THE Assembly of Newfoundland has been dissolved, and Writs issued for a new Election, bearing teste 13th day of September, and returnable on the 8th day of December next.

We perceive by our files of papers, that the long talked of Atlantic Steam Navigation is likely soon to be in operation. The company have contracted for vessels in New York, Bristol, and Dublin, of about 1,200 tons burthen, all of which are now in progress.

LORD GosFORD prorogued the Parliament of Lower Canada on the 4th instant, after a fruitless Session of ten days.

A Fire occurred at Montreal on the 30th ult. which consumed several houses, and a good deal of other property—amount not ascertained.

SIGHT FOR THE BLIND.—The whole New Testament, in raised characters, for the use of the blind, has been finished in two volumes, in the United States.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Old Rustics," on farm Buildings, next week. If "Censor" will favor us with one or two more numbers of his True Story, we will then decide on its publication.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.

At the Royal Oak.—L. Hartshorne, Esq. Rev. Mr Shreve, Mrs Robinson, — Dockendorf, Esq., Messrs Willison, Green, Gibson, Ritchie, and Mr Baily and Lady.

At Mrs. Davison's — Messrs. Knight, Reddin, Dempsey, Cundall, McIntosh, and Miss Wilmer.

At Mr. Harper's — W. Jarvis, Esq. and Lady, Mr Harrison, Mrs Boyd, Mr. Ling, and Mr. Torrie.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS, consisting of—Gentlemen's CAPS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, Ladies' APRONS, &c., for sale by ROSS & PRINROSE. October 26.

WINE.—A few quarter casks light Madeira, for sale by ROSS & PRINROSE. 12th October.

SHEEP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Wednesday, 19th—Schr Nancy, Fougerson, Arichal—ballast; Harriet, LeJonne, do.—do; Mary, Gerroir, Halifax—do; Rapid, LeBlanc, Porthood.

Thursday—Schr John, Boudrot, Magdaleno Island's—with fourteen seamen lately wrecked at that place; Mary Ann, Graham, Richibucto—2 box dry goods; Barquo Blessing, Green, Liverpool, G. B.—bound to Pugwash.

Saturday—Schr Pelan, Mason, Portland—ballast, Wilping Lass, Watt, Dalhousie, N. B.—ballast; Packet, Graham, St. John N. B.—do.

Monday—Schooner Sarah, Smith, New Br. Jford—ballast.

Tuesday—Brig Rowena, Hamon, Portland—bal; Schr Sarah, Mittal, Tatamagouche—bal; Elizabeth, Dwyre, River John—ballast.

CLEARED.

Wednesday—Brig Eliza, Harrison, Liverpool—coal; Schr Catherine, Matatal, Tatamagouche—coal; Catherine, Millard, Tatamagouche—flour.

Thursday—Brig Henry, Getts, New York—coal.

Friday—Schr Maria, Musio, Miramachi—coal; Brig Sophia M., King, Portsmouth, U. S.—do; Barque Faulfield, Slack, Liverpool—timber; sloop George, Wood, P. E. Island—coals.

Saturday—Brig Virginia, Murray, New York—coal; Schr Elizabeth, Wells, New York—coal; Fly, Boudrot, Halifax—coals; Packet, Graham, Antigonish—Furniture.

Tuesday—Shal. Gracious, O'Brien, Halifax—coal; Brig Lucy, Carter, Fall River—coal; Rupert, Curtis, Philadelphia—coal; Woodstock, Bragdon, New York—coal; Schr. Wilking Lass, Watt, Miramachi—corn meal, herrings, and porter.

The brig't Mawflower, of Montaga Bay, Jamaica, Robert G. Brown, master, bound for Quebec, with a cargo of rum, sugar, and pimento, on board, went ashore on Shippigan Island, on the night of the 6th instant, in a gale from the eastward, with very thick weather. Soon after going ashore she bilged. It is expected the vessel will become a total wreck, and that the sugar and pimento will be lost; the master came up for assistance, and has proceeded to the Island with competent persons to survey the vessel and cargo, and with assistance to save the cargo and materials, for the benefit of all concerned.—*Miramachi Gleaner*, Oct'r 18.

The wreck of a large brig, dismasted, timber laden, oak built, upright stern, horizontal bow-pit, painted with a white streak, and burnt to the water's edge, was fallen in with on 17th August, lat. long. 33.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN,

Understanding that it is your wish that a practical Farmer should represent you in the next General Assembly, I have been induced to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages. Having lived among you from my birth, it is quite unnecessary to advert to my principles or qualifications, with which you are perfectly acquainted; neither do I pledge myself to any particular line of policy, only this, that such as my abilities are, should I be so fortunate as to meet with your support, they shall be devoted to the general good of my country, and more particularly to the promotion of your best interests.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

ANTHONY SMITH.

Pictou, 29th Oct'r, 1836.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

late of Point Breuly, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested to, at the office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law, Pictou, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons in any manner indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JANE DOULL, Administratrix.

Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. if

ALMANACS, FOR 1837.

J. DAWSON.

For sale by P. October 25.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

The subscriber has just received by the ACADIAN, from Greenock, via Halifax, the following valuable addition to his Stock, viz:

THE EARTH, THE AIR, THE HEAVENS, THE SEA, in 4 vols, by Mudie.

These books comprise a vast body of information in Natural Philosophy, which is presented to the mind in the most pleasing and fascinating form. They will form a rich repast to the intellectual reader.

- Spirit of Chambers's Journal, 3 vols.
- Penny Cyclopaedia, vols. 1 to 5
- Saturday Magazine, vol's 1 to 8
- Penny do vols 1 to 5
- Chambers's Journal, Nos 1 to 236.
- Hist. Newspaper, Nos 1 to 39, complete
- Information, Nos 1 to 19, do
- Educational Course, consisting of—Infant Education, 186d.—Introduction to the Sciences, 186d.—History of the British Empire and its Resources, 3s6d.—History of English Literature, 3s6d.—Rudiments of Chemistry 2s.

- Edinburgh Cabinet Library, vols. 18, 19, 20,
- Combe's Constitution of Man
- Phrenology
- Lives of Eminent Missionaries, 3 vols.
- Graffin's Library, Nos 1 to 5, at 1s each, viz: The Mother's Book, Sailor's Yarns, Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, Anecdote Book, The Astrologer.
- Ruddiman's Latin Rudiments
- Bertrand on the Revolutions of the Globe
- Quetelet's Natural Philosophy
- Lawrence's Geology in 1835
- Gull's Catechisms, Keys, and Scripture Helps
- Children's Juvenile Books and Pictures, from 1-2d to 2s. each.

- Song Books, Plays, and Letter Writers
- Cowper's Works
- Burns' do.
- A Treatise on Phrenology
- Walker's and Johnson's Dictionaries
- Drawing paper and Card Boards
- School Bibles and Testaments
- Very elegant pulpit 4to Bibles
- A choice assortment of Pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, and Psalm Books, in sheep, morocco, roan, embossed and extra calf, gilt bindings
- Stebbing's Bible, Testaments, Prayer, and Psalm Books, in do.

- Psalm Books, with Brown's Notes
- Do. with Music appended
- Penny Drawing Books
- Splendid Portfolios, 4to and folio
- Account Books, all sizes and patterns, from 1 to 10 quires
- Pot, post, and foolscap Writing Papers
- Quills, Wafers, Wax, and India Rubber
- Backgammon Boards, at 10s, 15s, and 20s
- Religious and Temperance Tracts, (variety)
- Ink Powders and steel Pens
- Music Paper.
- An assortment of Annuals daily expected.

October, 1836. JAMES DAWSON.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

At the house of George McLeod, Esq. Merigo-mish, on Thursday the 29th day of December, ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, that

EXCELLENT FARM,

situated on the second division of lands, Back Settlement, Knoydart, Gulf Shore, owned by the late Archibald McGillivray (John Fancey's son), deceased, containing upwards of 100 Acres, nearly square. The superior quality of the soil, the extensive improvements, and the good buildings attached, merit the attention of intending purchasers.

Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to GEORGE McLEOD, MICHAEL McDONALD, JOHN McGillivray. Ex'rs. Gulf Shore, 25th September, 1836. ed-w

FOR SALE.

ALL that Tenement and building in Pictou, bounding on High Street and James Street, formerly owned by Hugh McKay deceased, and now occupied by Mr Marcus Gunn and others, with all the appurtenances and outhouses thereunto belonging. The house and premises may be viewed, and the boundaries pointed out, upon application to Mr Geo. McKay, Pictou, by whom, or the Subscriber, the terms of sale, which are liberal, may be made known. JAMES BAIN.

Halifax, August 8th, 1836. if

NEW TIN-WARE ESTABLISHMENT.

H. R. NARRAIFY,

Agent for A. McGregor,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Pictou and its vicinity that he is ready to execute orders in Tin, Lead, sheet Iron, and Copper works in the shop opposite the store of Messrs. Ivos, where by punctuality and moderate charges he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Franklin and other Stoves, Store Pipes, &c. neatly fitted up.

ON HAND—A choice assortment of Tin Ware. Old Pewter, Lead, Copper, and Brass, bought, October 12, 1836.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

CAUSE. John Gordon and William Gordon, } Plaintiffs
Adm'r &c. of Alexander Gordon, } vs.
Norman Campbell, } Defendant

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Sydney, at the Court House, in Antigonish, on Saturday, the 29th day of October next, between the hours of 12 o'clock at noon, and 2 o'clock, in the forenoon of the same day:

ALL that certain Lot of LAND situate, lying, and being at Doctor's Brook at the Gulf Shore, in the Upper District of said County, bounded and bounded as follows, that is to say; on the North by the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; on the East by lands in the possession of Donald Mc Kinnon; on the South by the main post road leading to Antigonish; and on the West by the lands of one John McIsaac; containing in the whole thirty-one acres, more or less; together with all and singular the houses, buildings and improvements thereon; the same having been levied and extended upon agreeably to Law, under, and by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his Majesty's Supreme Court at Pictou, at the suit of the above named Plaintiffs against the said Defendant and the equity of redemption thereby established, having expired.

E. H. HARRINGTON, High Sheriff.
H. BLACKADAR, }
Att'y for Plaintiff. }
Dated 25th July, 1836. if

MRS. STALKER,

SILK DYEING,

HEAD OF THE MINING COMPANY'S WHARF, PICTOU.

RETURNS her thanks for past favours, and in soliciting a continuance of public patronage, trusts that the experience she has had in her line of business, gives her some claim to their confidence and support; and she begs to assure them that, in future, every attention shall, as usual, be given to please her employers.

She continues to dye every description of Silk, Gause, Satin, and Velvet Dresses; Crapes, Gauze Thread and Lace Yells, Velvet and Silk Bonnets, Canton Craps and Silk Shawls, Ribbons, Ladies and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Stockings. Black changed to Green, Brown, Fawn and Purple colours; Also, Silk and Canton Craps Shawls, Ribbons and Handkerchiefs cleaned.

Orders by Post or Carrier promptly attended to. August 3d. if

FOR SALE, OR TO LET:

THAT Dwelling House and Garden, lying on George street, near Messrs. Hock in Brewery, at present occupied by A. D. Gordon. Possession given the first of July next.

ABRAM PATTERSON. 12th May, 1836. if

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will continue to sell off during the summer, the remainder of his old stock, at large reductions.

A small and SEASONABLE ADDITION to his former stock, has recently been made, which will be sold low for cash, or produce.

PRESENTLY ON HAND:

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GLASS AND IRON LAMPS, Mirrors, and Mill Saws.

WANTED.

10,000 Feet GOOD one inch PINE BOARDS, for which one half in cash will be given. R. DAWSON.

POETRY.

THE CHILD OF EARTH.

BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON.

Fain'er her slow steps fall from day to day,
Death's hand is heavy on her dark'ning brow;
Yet doth she fondly cling to earth, and say,
"I am content to die—but oh! not now!"
Not while the blossoms of the joyous spring
Make the warm air such luxury to breathe—
Not while the birds such lays of gladness sing—
Not while bright flowers around my footsteps wreath.
Spare me, great God! lift up my drooping brow—
I am content to die—but oh! not now!"

The spring hath ripened into summer time
The season's viewless boundary is past;
The glorious sun hath reached his burning prime;
Oh! must the glimpse of beauty be the last?
"Let me not perish while o'er land and sea,
With silent steps, the Lord of light moves on;
Not while the murmur of the mountain-bee
Greets my dull ear with music in its tone!
Pa'o sickness dims my eye and clouds my brow—
I am content to die—but oh! not now!"

Summer is gone; autumn's soberer hue
Tint the ripe fruits, and gild the waving corn;—
The huntsman swift the flying game pursues,
Shouts the halloo! and winds his eager horn.
"Spare me awhile, to wander forth and gaze
On the broad meadows and the quiet stream,
To watch in silence while the evening rays
Siant through the fading trees with ruddy gleam!
Cooler the breezes play around my brow—
I am content to die—but oh! not now!"

The bleak wind whistles; snow showers fall and near
Drift without echoes to the whitening ground—
Autumn hath passed away, and cold and dear,
Winter stalks on with frozen mantle bound;
Yet still that prayer ascends. "Oh! laughingly
My little brothers round the warm hearth crowd,
Our home fires blaze abroad, and bright, and high,
And the roof rings with voices light and loud.
Spare me awhile! raise up my drooping brow!
I am content to die—but oh! not now!"

The spring is come again—the joyful spring!
Again the banks with clustering flowers are spread;
The wild bird dips upon its wanton wing
The child of earth is numbered with the dead!
"These never more the sunshine shall awake,
Beaming all red's through the lattice pane;
The steps of friends thy slumbers may not break,
Nor fond familiar voice arouse again!
Death's silent shadow veils thy darkened brow—
Why dost thou linger—thou art happier now!"

MISCELLANY.

THE CAMPHOR TREE.—One of the useful and magnificent productions of the vegetable kingdom that enriches China, and more particularly the provinces of Keang-si and Canton, is the *laurus Camphora*, or camphor-tree. Thus stipendous laurel, which often adorns the banks of the rivers, was in several places found by Lord Amherst's embassy about fifty feet high, with its stem twenty feet in circumference, and with branches not less than nine feet in circumference. The Chinese themselves affirm that it sometimes attains the height of more than 300 feet, and a circumference greater than the extended arms of twenty men could embrace; but the English found no instance that justified their description. Camphor is obtained from the branches by steeping them, while fresh cut, in water for two or three days, and then boiling them till the gum, in the form of a white jelly, adheres to a stick which is used in constantly stirring the branches. The

fluid is then poured into a glazed vessel, where it concretes in a few hours. To purify it, the Chinese take a quantity of finely-powdered earth which they lay at the bottom of a copper basin; over this they place a layer of camphor, and then another layer of earth, and so on until the vessel is nearly filled, the last or topmost layer being of earth. They cover this layer with the leaves of a plant called *po-ho*, which seems to be a species of *mentha*. They now invert a second basin over the first, and make it air-tight by luting. The whole is submitted to the action of a regulated fire for a certain length of time, and then left to cool. On separating the vessels the camphor is found to have sublimed, and to have adhered to the upper basin. Repetitions of the same process complete its refinement. The camphor obtained from this tree is less valued by the Chinese themselves than that imported from Borneo. Mr. Clark Abel conjectures that the preference proceeds from the adulteration of the article by the Chinese manufacturers, since the mode of refining is well known. Besides yielding this valuable ingredient, the camphor tree is one of the principal timber-trees of China, and is used not only in building but in most articles of furniture. The wood is dry and of a light colour; and, although light and easy to work, is durable and not liable to be injured by insects.

ROYAL SPORTS.—Louis the Eleventh ordered the abbot of Baugne, a man of great wit, and who had the knack of inventing new musical instruments to get him a concert of swine's voices, thinking it impossible. The abbot accordingly mastered up a number of hogs of several ages, and placed them under a pavilion covered with velvet (before which he had a sound-board) painted with a certain number of keys, thus making an organ; and as he played on the keys with little spikes, which pricked the hogs, he made them cry in such a tune and concert, as highly delighted the King and the Court. Is there not in this story something covert as to the usual treatment of the people by Kings?—*Farmer's Magazine*.

CYRUS AFFAIR.—A man named Benjamin Carr, who wished to be exceedingly polite to a female on board the steambot plying between Albany and New York, offered to accompany her to her home on their arrival here. She bore in her arms a little babe of six months old, which Mr. Benjamin Carr paid particular attention to, and the mother being somewhat thirsty, requested the amiable Mr. Carr to hold her little cherub whilst she stepped in and quenched her thirst. Mr. Carr, with his little charge, sat him down, and for a very long time, say an hour, he fondled and caressed his pretty little thing, but at last he became impatient, and thought he would see where mammy whiled away her time; but poor fellow, he looked in vain. She could not be found, and after telling his story to a number, he went to the commissioners of the Alms House, but they refused to receive the child, thinking Mr. Carr knew more of the affair than he chose to tell, and so he had to walk off with the infant, which he determined to take to Albany.—*New York Star*.

MAGNANIMITY AND GRATITUDE OF A LION.—Prince, a tame lion on board H. M. Ship *Attache*, had a keeper to whom he was much attached; the keeper got drunk one day, and, as the captain never forgave the crime, the keeper was ordered to be flogged; the grating was rigged on the main deck opposite Prince's den, a large barred-up place, the pillars very strong, and cased with iron. When the keeper began to strip, Prince rose gloomily from his couch, and got as near to his friend as possible; on beholding his bare back, he walked hastily round the den; and when he saw the

boatswain inflict the first lash, his eyes sparkled with fire, and his sides resounded with the strong and quick beating of his tail; at last, when the blood began to flow from the unfortunate man's back, and the clotted 'cuts' jerked their gory notes close to the lion's den, his fury became tremendous; he roared with a voice of thunder, shook the strong bars of the prison, as if they had been osiers, and, finding his efforts to break loose unavailing, he rolled and shrieked in a manner the most terrific that it is possible to conceive.—The captain fearing that he might break loose, ordered the marines to load and present at Prince; this threat redoubled his rage, and at last the captain desired the keeper to be cast off, and go into his friend. It is impossible to describe the joy evinced by the lion: he licked with care the mangled and bleeding back of the cruelly-treated seaman, caressed him with his paws, which he folded around the keeper as if to defy any one renewing a similar treatment; and it was only after several hours that Prince would allow the keeper to quit his protection and return among those who had so ill used him.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.—In the course of a trial at York, a few weeks ago, a most extraordinary scene occurred while a little girl was under examination. A large cat, in a very wild and infuriated state, rushed from the body of the court upon the counsel table: it next jumped upon the bench, and after attempting to pay a visit to the jury, it made a rapid descent on the head of one of the learned counsel, inflicting a scratch upon his forehead with its claws, leaving, as one of the learned gentlemen observed, 'a mark of the beast upon him.' This outrage was the signal for a general movement among the 'profession.' The feline intruder, regardless of all dignity and decorum, dashed anew among the briefs upon the table; from thence it made its way into the crier's box, and almost instantly quitted the court. It was some minutes before business was resumed, the learned judge and every one in court being almost convulsed with laughter.—*Eng. paper*.

NEWSPAPER READERS.—Shenstone, the poet, divides the readers into the following classes:—"The ill-natured man looks to the list of bankrupts—the tradesman to the price of bread—the stockjobber to the lies of the day—the old maid to the marriages—the prodigal son to the deaths—the monopolist to the hopes of a wet harvest—and the boarding school misses to every thing that relates to Gretta Green!"

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.—In the vicinity of Johnstown, N. Y. an old pensioner, while on his way home intoxicated, from a neighboring village, where he had been to procure a supply of whiskey, fell from his wagon and broke his neck. His wife, when his dead body was brought into the house, and she informed of what had taken place, remained in her bed, and the first question she asked was, "Where is the Jug?"

THE DOG WAR.—Six thousand, five hundred dogs have been killed in New York, and paid for, since the recent ordinance on the subject went into operation.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

- Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDEN
- Alramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.
- St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.
- Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
- Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
- Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
- Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
- Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
- Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
- Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.